



THURSDAY,
JUNE 11, 1958

THE JERUSALEM POST

12 Pages

PRICE: 300 PRUTA
VOL. XXXV, No. 3444

Adenauer, Erhard Make Peace in Bonn

BONN (Reuter). — Chancellor Konrad Adenauer said on Wednesday night he had made peace with Dr. Ludwig Erhard, chief challenger to his "stay put" decision.

As he left a crisis meeting of his Christian Democratic Party, parliamentary group, Dr. Adenauer was asked by a reporter if he had made peace with Dr. Erhard. He replied, "Yes, of course, did you expect anything else?"

Dr. Erhard and Dr. Adenauer left the room together and stopped to pose, smiling, for photographers.

The meeting lasted 40 minutes. Applause was heard throughout the room before the deputies emerged smiling and chatting.

A statement unanimously approved at the meeting was later read to the press by a party spokesman.

It welcomed a declaration by the Chancellor that Dr. Erhard's "stay put" decision, if accepted, "is not at any statements liable to harm his prestige" and affirmed confidence in him.

Stormy Applause

The spokesman said there was stormy applause to welcome Dr. Erhard when he told the meeting he felt deeply insulted by the events of the last days and weeks.

Dr. Erhard said he had never laid claim to the post of Chancellor. Before Dr. Adenauer had decided to stand for the presidency he had been firmly resolved to stand at Dr. Adenauer's side in the 1951 elections.

He was deeply insulted by the fact that doubts had arisen among the public of his ability to carry on the policies the party had pursued for the past 10 years, and there had been reports that he was an opponent of European integration.

Some people apparently could not bear the thought that an Economics Minister had ideas of his own, he remarked.

Adenauer Explains

The spokesman also said Dr. Adenauer had given the meeting further reasons in justification of his decision to stay Chancellor.

Mr. Franz-Josef Strauss, Defence Minister, asked after the meeting if Dr. Erhard would stay in office, replied, "I was not at the time coached the America team. Described the South Americans as 'being of a very high standard.'

The taller and burlier Brazilians dominated play by accurate passing and precision teamwork: there was not a trick with which they were not familiar. They fired shots at Maccabi's goal which were long, low and always within inches of the target. By the game's end they had shot 38 times at the Maccabi goal to the home side's meager six.

Mr. Strauss selected in Jaffa on Saturday, kick-off at 4:30 p.m.

Censor Instructed On Immigration

Jerusalem Post Political Reporter

A further order authorizing the press and radio censors to implement the Government's order under the Penal Code Amendment (1957) banning the circulation of information on immigration is being gazetted today (Thursday).

Israel's diplomatic activities in this connection have resulted in a great deal of understanding for Israel's position in the world capitals at the U.N. Secretariat. It may be pointed out that at the beginning some Western powers considered Israel's hesitation to order unloading of the Toft's cargo as a political achievement. Israel's representations appear to have convinced them that the detention of the freighter is an grave a matter as taking off the cargo.

The U.S. Ambassador in Cairo has been following the matter closely, and it is understood that the U.S. together with other major Western and maritime powers are making every effort to affect the Toft's release without having to raise the issue at the U.N. General Assembly. If the renewed Western diplomatic activity fails to produce results Israel will presumably go through with her original plan to complain to the Council of U.N. aggression.

The court sits again on Sunday evening to try another group of army officers including Colonel Jamil Khashash, the former director of the Middle East branch of the Bank of Israel.

Order was restored by repeated peals of the Speaker's bell. Then M. Debre said:

"There is not a freedom of the ballot box, so well guaranteed as in Algeria."

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Last-Minute Hectic Plans For Game Against Polish XI

By PAUL KOHN, Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — If the 3-0 whacking of the Israel Selected at the hands of Royal Standard, Liege, and the Haifa Selected's 5-1 trouncing of the same Belgian team last week did not open the eyes of the Football Association's managers, nothing ever will. Israel meet Poland on June 21. Time is short.

The sad fact is that before the Liege debacle next to nothing was done to build up a team for the international. Immediately afterwards, near-demonium set in. The F.A. held two meetings in 24 hours, and Maccabi called an emergency session. The fantastic proposal was made that Mr. A. H. Gibson, the English coach of Petah Tikva Hapoel, take over as trainer of the national team a fortnight before the journey to Poland, and for this one match only. Naturally, Gibson declined.

Negotiations with the Hungarian trainer, Giulia Mandy, have been going on leisurely since February. He arrived only two days ago and was rushed to the Shafraim training camp. Apparently he is being considered a miracle coach, the results of whose work can only be reaped months or years hence.

Men Not At Fault

Israel football fans have a right to demand that the best men be moulded into a team that will not disgrace the country in international matches. The present situation is certainly not the fault of the players, who have just completed a very heavy season and are obviously exhausted. He could have avoided his own persons responsible not shown complacency and started experiments at this late stage.

The Liege match should have been taken seriously and players not lined up in positions according to their strengths. The training under El Fuer has not been regular and left much to be desired.

The Haifa team, by contrast, had been shaped into a combination, and showed that Liege were far from invincible.

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Actor Finds a Gold Mine

Wherever the Diary of Anne Frank played during its year-long tour round the U.S., the local Hadassah and Bonds organizations had the assistance of the principal made-leader, Francis Lederer. At the end of a

four-day visit to Israel with his wife, the Czech-Jewish actor, remarks on the endless possibilities for theatrical subjects evolving from just such stories as that of the Dutch girl, Saraf, he says, is a goldmine for fantastic real-life stories and holds endless possibilities for the movie industry, he feels.

Tall, lean, handsome and sporting a monocle, the matinée idol of London and New York theatre audiences over the past quarter-century has been considered the country's most brilliant actor. His wife, Saraf, he says, is a goldmine for fantastic real-life stories and holds endless possibilities for the movie industry, he feels.

Starting out in the German theatre in Prague, Lederer was snapped up by Max Reinhardt and taken to Berlin where he played opposite Elisabeth Bergner in "Romeo and Juliet." He was invited to the U.S. where in 1932 moved to the U.S. where he settled.

He is just as fond of the cinema as of the theatre and feels that as the audience response which is lacking in film-making is more than compensated for by the spontaneity of a moment which occurs in a film scene. The best scenes are usually done in the first takes, he affirms.

His wife prefers him on the stage, and liked him especially as the father in Shylock, even though it meant shaving his head daily to retain a receding hair-line.

One of the happy couples of Hollywood, they have been married since 1941 and always travel together.

The only family Lederer has is a group of practicing medicine. His wife, Francis, a frustrated doctor, retains his insatiable interest for medicine.

Mapai to Send 444 To Histadrut Convention

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DIANA LERNER

AN EXHIBITION of rugs, articles made by the patients at the Acre Mental Home was held in the Acre Fortress square on Wednesday.

LYDDA FLIGHTS

THURSDAY

ARRIVALS: El Al 102, from Johannesburg, Leopoldville and Paris, 10:30 a.m. Air France 199, from Tel Aviv, 11:30 a.m. Air France 206, from N.Y. London and Paris, 12:30 p.m. El Al 418, from Munich and Rome, 2000. Alitalia 452, from Tel Aviv and Rome, 12:30 p.m. Air France 600, from Paris, Zurich and Athens, 2355. Cyprus Air 182, from London, Rome, Istanbul, Ankara and Nicosia. El Al 480, from Paris and Zurich, 2405. El Al 412, from Rome and Athens, 0015 (Fr.).

DEPARTURES: El Al 110, to Vienna and Athens, 0700. Swissair 10, to Amsterdam, via the Adulam-Lake, and also a 10 a.m. day tour of Gallia — every Monday. For information and reservations, apply to Egged Tours, Zion Square, Jerusalem. Tel. 4000. (Adult.)

Egged Tours announce a weekend vacation tour to Adulam-Lake area, also a day tour of Gallia — every Monday. For information and reservations, apply to Egged Tours, Zion Square, Jerusalem. Tel. 4000. (Adult.)

The Tel Aviv Students' Ball, under the patronage of Mrs. John W. Weller, will be held on Saturday night at the Accademia Grand Hotel, Herzliya. Tickets at IL 7.500 available at Government Tourist Offices.

The Management of the Ramat Aviv Hotel extends its apologies to its many friends for the inconvenience caused for accommodation for the Shavuot Holiday could not be accepted since the Hotel is full. Only a limited number of rooms are still available for the summer holidays. (Adult.)

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WHEN VISITING HAIFA
don't fail to call on Photo Brenner.
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Today's Postbag

The Weather

FORECAST: Today: The share will weaken today; its day but temperatures will remain above normal. **Outlook for Weekend:** Fair, with additional drop in temperature.

ARRIVALS
Judge Meyer Cannon of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Cannon, for a two-week visit under the auspices of the Israel Drive.

Mr. Nahum Shani, General Manager of the National Petroleum Company, from New York, where he participated in the World Petroleum Congress, by El Al.

Mr. Louis Norwitz, Israel Director-General of Mines, from Geneva (by the B.E.A.).

Mr. G. Unger, General Manager of the Nafas Pharmaceutical Company of Liberia, by El Al.

Mr. Yosef Amir, Deputy Ambassador-General, for a visit to Israel diplomatic missions in Europe, (by El Al).

Mr. Louis J. Marsh, U.S.O.M. manager, consultant, for a short month's time.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Cohen, of New York City; Mr. and Mrs. Morris Furman, of Miami Beach, Florida; and Mr. and Mrs. Morris Schwartz, of Great Neck, N.Y., all Israel Bond workers.

DEPARTURES

Dr. A. Ghiori, head of the Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, Kfar Hulda Hospital, Alton, to attend the International Conference on Rehabilitation sponsored by the International Society for the Welfare of Cripples, by El Al.

Mr. M. L. and Dr. I. Cederbaum, of the Technion's Division of Electronics and Telecommunications, to lecture at an international symposium on circuit and information theory, by El Al.

Mr. Michaeli, Director of the Civil Aviation Division, and Mr. D. Bar-Nes, in charge of the Division's international affairs, to San Diego, California, to attend the 18th International Civil Aviation Organization.

ATTENTION VISITORS AND ISRAELI TRAVELLERS
See money and buy famous Swiss watches, Eterna, Marvin, Universal, Omega, Gérald, Marvin, Regency, & Co., Constantine, Junghans and other makes at Lydda Airport.

Cameras — Leica M II and M III, Retina, Reflex, Canon, Nikon, B. H. Photo and Camera — Cinematograph as well as colour films at Lydda Airport. After terminating your passport and custom formalities, visit the DUTY FREE SHOP in the Exit Hall. Only foreign currency accepted.

The Prime Minister entered

Young and Old in T.A. Turn Out To Greet General Ne Win

By MARK NEGAL, Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The people of Tel Aviv-Jaffa turned out to greet the Burmese Prime Minister, General Ne Win, during his visit on Wednesday, despite the heat. Crowds of cheering children waving ignored the heat and lined the pavements to greet the soldier-statesman as he drove through the streets in an open limousine at the head of a 15-car motorcade.

The youngsters' enthusiasm was equalled by that of thousands of adults who stopped work or shopping to line the pavements and accord the guest and his entourage a warm, spontaneous welcome. The General and his party started the day by breakfast by having breakfast with Mr. Moshe Sharett, M.K. The latter travelled with Prime Minister Ne Win down to Ramle, telling him of the significance of Israel's "Burma Road." At the approach to the Ramle cement factory, Mr. Sharett returned to the capital.

The General was greeted at the factory gates by the head of the Histadrut Political Department, Mr. Reuven Barkatt, the plant's General Manager, Mr. Y. Givon, and other executives. A guard of honour drawn from the World Committee greeted the visitors at the entrance to the main building.

Sitting at the Board of Directors' table, the General and his party heard an explanation of the factory's operations and working conditions there from Mr. Givon. Technical information was provided by the Technical Manager, Mr. M. Blech.

This Man Needed
Just as the General was about to rise, the Israel Ambassador to Burma, Dr. Daniel Lewis, stopped him, saying, "Burma needs this man (Blech) and I've been fighting with Barkatt and the plant's management to get him."

The management looked uncomfortable. The Burmese Prime Minister turned smiling to Mr. Blech and said, "We need you to help us with our cement plant in north Burma. The British built it originally. We're not running it at a loss and need your help."

Mr. Barkatt glanced at the management and told the General that Blech would be sent.

The General was shown around the plant and strode on at such a pace that he left the others dawdling behind. He kept his despite the heavy shadow and the heat of the furnaces. After signing his name in the Visitors' Book both Burmese and English, he re-entered his vehicle accompanied by Aluf-Mishne Yehuda Prihar.

The building and its laws were rimmed with Burmese flags. The General was again greeted by groups of little children dressed in white, and with garlands of flowers on their heads. Before going up the stairs, the Prime Minister went down to hug one of the children.

General Ne Win was whisked up to the roof top for refreshments and met members of the Histadrut Central Committee, headed by Mr. Barkatt.

Afterwards, he drove to the Accadia Hotel and from there to Kfar Hayarok for lunch given by the Histadrut Central Committee. Later in the afternoon, Prime Minister Ne Win came back to Tel Aviv and held a two-hour meeting with the members of the Students Association in Jerusalem on Tuesday night.

The conference was the first not chosen on a party basis. It called for a "general change in values" in the approach of elected representatives.

In greeting the conference, Prof. Binjamin Mazar, University President, expressed his confidence that the good relations between the University authorities and the Association would continue.

Mr. Barkatt was the General's host to dinner at the Barkatt home, in Holon. The other guests were the General's party and staff of the Burmese Embassy.

Chief Rabbis Complain Not Asked to See Ne Win

The Chief Rabbinate on Wednesday protested that no arrangements had been made to include the Chief Rabbis among the list of persons who are to meet the Burmese Prime Minister. General Ne Win, on his current tour of Israel.

In a statement to the press, the Chief Rabbinate declared that as the head of a nation with a distinctly religious tradition, Prime Minister Ne Win would have found great interest in meeting the Rabbis' religious leaders for discussion of religious and moral problems.

The Rabbinate said that it feared that the Burmese Prime Minister might get the mistaken impression that Israel was a completely secular state.

The Agudat Yisrael Knesset faction has submitted a motion to the assembly meeting with the fact that the Chief Rabbis were not invited to the reception given by the Prime Minister on Tuesday night for Premier Ne Win.

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This offer is valid until June 20, 1958

Chagall Design Invited For Medical Centre

Marc Chagall has been invited to design a stained-glass window for the synagogue at the Hadassah-Hebrew University Medical Center at Ein Karem. It is located in Jerusalem.

The President of Hadassah, Dr. Miriam Freund and Mr. Joseph Neufeld, architect of the Center, are flying to Paris today for talks with Chagall.

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Shavuot Holiday Starts Tonight

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Then began a triumphal tour of the city. The motorcade, with the General in the lead, travelled with the World Committee to the centre of the Old City of Jaffa, the crowd pressed onto the road, but maintained good order.

Crowded Pavements

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Mr. Barkatt was the only speaker at the reception which was attended by 2,000 people. The Minister of Finance and Members of the Histadrut Executive were among those present.

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Official Cleared of Bribery Charge

TEL AVIV. — An official of the State Controller's Office who was accused by several officials of the Food Division of accepting a bribe was found innocent of the charge.

The official, Asriel Fishman, 36, who was assigned to the Ministry's offices in Jaffa, was accused of taking the bribe from a butcher, Shlomo Danziger, in return for obtaining a licence for his shop.

Danziger served as the main prosecutor, witness in the case which took over a year, but Magistrate Y. Cohen-Magory found that he had lied in his testimony against Fishman.

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Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The people of Tel Aviv, the Festival of the Law and the Feast of the First Fruits, begins at sundown today and will be celebrated until sunset tomorrow.

Burmese-Israel Ties Getting Stronger

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Sponsored by The Palestine Post
1952 Published daily except
Saturday in Jerusalem by The
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Annual Subscription: IL52.

Thursday, June 11, 1959
5 Shekels — 6 Shillings 17/8

THE argument most consistently advanced by the Baghdad authorities in explaining their decision to leave the Sterling sterling area has been that

& DINAR Iraq's membership of the sterling group impaired her economic independence. The Director of the Central Bank of Iraq has complained, too, that this membership made the value of the Iraqi dinar-dependent on the value of the pound sterling; the fact that, even as he was making his statement, reports from Beirut and other capitals spoke of a certain weakening of Iraqi money vis-a-vis foreign currencies was ignored, probably dismissed as a passing phenomenon.

But while there is no reason to believe that General Kassem's latest action has been called "this month's revolution," in accordance with a previous promise that there would be a new revolution every month) can strengthen the Iraqi dinar, it need not necessarily be weakened either. The strength of any currency depends, of course, on the strength of the national economy, and Iraq is rich and potentially even richer. For all its faults, the old regime in Baghdad made prudent use of its oil royalties over a period of years, while its well-managed finances led to a strengthening of the national economy. The chances are that the present Finance Minister, British-educated Muhammed Hadid, will continue these practices, and that the Baghdad dinar will manage to remain as strong as it has been until now.

But Kassem's recent decision could also have its effect in other directions. So far there has been no official comment on the decision from London, except that the British Government was aware that Iraq had been contemplating the move. But semi-official opinions do not exclude the possibility that the move may in one way or another affect Britain and the other members of the sterling area, comprising the countries of the Commonwealth (except Canada) and a few other countries, of which Jordan is the only one in the Arab world.

Should Iraq decide to withdraw her share (about £100m.) from the sterling reserves, which constitutes about nine per cent of the area's total reserves, this would bring the total down by the same percentage. But even if they did, the strength of sterling need not be materially affected. At the same time it is considered quite unlikely in London that Iraq would in fact decide to withdraw her sterling reserve or convert all of it into gold. There is likewise no sign of any anxiety in London about the effects which the Baghdad move may have on the position of the Iraq Petroleum Company, which with its associates produces almost all of Iraq's oil. The company pays the Iraqi Government 50 per cent of its total revenue in sterling, but since sterling is now freely convertible into gold or into any other foreign currency, the company's position is not seen as likely to be affected by last week's decision.

Generally speaking, therefore, Iraq's withdrawal from the sterling group seems to constitute no far-reaching departure. Its importance is largely symbolic of the country's drift away from anything that is Western or that suggests any affinity with the policies of the old regime. The question as to whether this trend, coupled with the fact that the Iraqi Communist Party still wields considerable power over Kassem's Government, means that Baghdad has reached or is approaching "the point of no return" still remains unanswered. In the final analysis it all seems to depend upon Kassem's true intentions, which in their turn remain as unknown as they have been for the past 11 months.

France Debates Algeria Policy

Debré Assured Assembly Backing on Integration

By WILLIAM MILLINSHIP

PARIS (OFNS). —

THE French Government has nothing to fear from the outcome of the National Assembly's first full dress debate on the explosive problem of Algeria. Debré gave no indication of how the war in Algeria could be ended. He said that France's position in North Africa would be stronger next year, but did not suggest that it meant the restoration of peace.

While some French liberals persistently placed high hopes in the coming meeting between General de Gaulle and the King of Morocco (which may be the signal for agita-

tion in Algiers), M. Debré made it clear his Government would not make any concession acceptable to the rebels. He was silent about the possible future status of Algeria except to remark that it would be "united with France for a better and common destiny."

In the meantime, the French Government will continue its policy of trying to wear down the rebels militarily while winning over the Moslem population with promises of political equality, social advancement and future economic prosperity.

YESTERDAY'S PRESS COMMENT

Press Integrity at Stake

Al Hamishmar (Mapam)

urges that we continue to rely on press censorship to prevent the publication of certain information about the situation in Algeria, for there is both folly and danger in attributing to innocent disclosures on algeria the same criminal intent that applies to the divulging of State security secrets for pay. There is no reason for doubting the integrity of the press which has kept faith till now.

Kol Ha'atzmaut (Communist)

urges that the De Gaulle's offer to make the administrative order retroactive for about three months. In this way, the Prime Minister and the chief Mapai spokesmen would be liable to fifteen years in prison.

Ha'aretz (non-party) con-

siders it right that the Knesset debate the "Jewish consciousness" curriculum in our schools. It adds that the problem is less relations between the religious and non-religious Jews in Israel, but rather the conflict with Zionist doctrine which niggates life in the Diaspora.

La'omer (Arab) notes that General Ne'eman has made it clear that his talks with the Government will not touch on international problems, it is clear that the talks must be expressed through elections; the French Government will not go beyond General de Gaulle's offer of talks in Paris exclusively limited to central issues and styled Algerian Provisional Government is not representative of Algerian opinion which must be expressed through elections; the French Government will use diplomatic pressure to the full against countries helping the rebellion, and reprisals will be taken against European banks who "exist" interest from the blood of others.

Warns NATO

M. Debré also gave satisfaction to nationalist feelings in his speech to the Chamber of France's NATO allies that the alliance might be reconsidered if the French cause in Algeria did not receive their full support.

In speaking about the quarrel over "integration," M. Debré was clearly seeking to drive a wedge between the Algerian extremists on the one hand and the Army and Moslem population on the other. He borrowed M. Jacques Soustelle's definition of "integration" as "the opposite of disintegration." The Government supports this policy, he said. If it means full equality between all French citizens in Algeria it was against integration. If it meant the rigid centralization in Paris of the Algerian administration. It was also against it if integration was intended to preserve former privileges. This paragraph of President de Gaulle's remark "Paris's Algeria is dead" will be met with warm approval in the

French press.

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M. Debré also gave satisfaction to nationalist feelings in his speech to the Chamber of France's NATO allies that the alliance might be reconsidered if the French cause in Algeria did not receive their full support.

In speaking about the quarrel over "integration," M. Debré was clearly seeking to drive a wedge between the Algerian extremists on the one hand and the Army and Moslem population on the other. He borrowed M. Jacques Soustelle's definition of "integration" as "the opposite of disintegration." The Government supports this policy, he said. If it means full equality between all French citizens in Algeria it was against integration. If it meant the rigid centralization in Paris of the Algerian administration. It was also against it if integration was intended to preserve former privileges. This paragraph of President de Gaulle's remark "Paris's Algeria is dead" will be met with warm approval in the

French press.

La'omer (Arab) notes that

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Subsidized Excursions for Visitors Who Stay A Week Haifa: Rest and Recreation

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER

FOR all those who want a HOLIDAY "away from it all" with plenty of rest and recreation, Haifa offers everything that any Israel resort can give... and more. Cool mountain air with lovely scenery? The Carmel is second to none. Swimming and sunbathing? Where will you find better beaches than those in and near the city, there are also salt and fresh water swimming pools. Walks, outings and picnics? No competition to Mt. Carmel. Excursions and sightseeing? Excellent access to Galilee, Nazareth, Safad, Tiberias and the whole northern area, with convenient transport arrangements. Museums and exhibitions? As many as anywhere and as varied.

Town and Country

But if you want to just rest, "do nothing" for a week, this is the town in which to do it. All the facilities of a big city are combined with the quiet country atmosphere of Mt. Carmel, a five-minute bus ride.

This year, the town's hotels and pensions, most of them situated on Mt. Carmel, are putting 800 places at the disposal of holiday-makers. Most of the available rooms have been given a face-lifting, and improvements include private showers for almost every room. But prices have remained steady, at

IL.14 to IL.18 a day for full board. But the hoteliers and the Municipality realize that rest alone is not enough. The Hotel Owners' Association is planning an excursion scheme for every holiday-maker who books a full week in the town, which includes two trips to Carmel Beach for swimming (transport from door to door), two trips across the Bay to Acre and back with sightseeing, a trip to the Bet Shearim antiquities site, a visit to Caesarea. All this will take care of five of your seven days, and the trips will cost less than IL10, the difference being covered by new cafes which have recently opened. To keep up with them, the veteran establishments have been renovated. You'll be sorry your week is over so soon.

Open Air Concerts

The evenings? The Municipality is again presenting its popular open-air Carmel Melodies Programme this

year, three times a week in the Jardim de Rothschild Centre's amphitheatre.

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Jerusalem Post Correspondent

THE seaside resort of Nahariya is making an immediate effort this year to put itself on the map for tourists as well as for local Israelis to whom it has long been known as an ideal holiday town.

The Hotel Owners Association, as might be expected in this place of orderliness and cleanliness, is with characteristic thoroughness working out plans which will offer first class holidays without assuming that all foreigners are millionaires. Mr. Erich Weldenbaum, the President of the Association and himself a successful hotel owner for many years, says, "We believe that many more tourists would come to Israel if they thought they could have a holiday for just a little more than they would pay for a vacation at home." Many people save up for years before they can manage a trip to Israel and it is the duty of every hotel owner to see that they can enjoy themselves without worrying if they can afford an extra glass of wine, he says.

Nahariya offers everything needed for relaxation. The beach and swimming pool have facilities for either energetic exercise or relaxed lounging. Parents can be easy in their minds while their children splash about under the vigilant eyes of the lifeguards.

Fairy Land of Lights

The Local Council has made the main street a fairyland of soft lights that hang from the trees bordering the small stream that makes this street unique in Israel. The Council also organizes a yearly garden competition, so every guest may be sure of having a cool and quiet place in which to rest or take a rest.

Daily tours are organized for those who like relaxation means inspecting historical sights and superb scenery. Others with differ-

ent tastes will find dancing in the cafes, food specialties from all over the world, bridge clubs, cinemas and even nightclubs. As Nahariya is surrounded by a country, fresh foodstuffs are assured and the local dairy products have a high reputation.

The hotels specialize in personal service. Most of the owners are the staff.

In this way, they maintain close contact with all their guests, get to know their likes and dislikes and are always ready to satisfy special requests.

Sea Trips

Another innovation, which so far none of the Mediterranean resorts has tried, are the fishing and sightseeing trips by motorship along the coast from Nahariya to Acre in one direction, and to the little cliffs of the Lebanese side to their popularity.

THE JERUSALEM POST

will be pleased to give you further information and assist you in finding the accommodation you will enjoy most.

You'll never forget
NAHARIYA

NAHARIYA
Seaside and Health Resort
in Western Galilee

The opal hills of Galilee form the beautiful setting for the most modern and best-run summer resort in Israel. The hotel owners of Nahariya regard it as their personal business to make you comfortable.

Why spend your time in a hotel lobby when in Nahariya you can sit in a MAGNIFICENT GARDEN in the shade of flowering trees fanned by the soothing sea breeze, at about half the price, full board?

Organized tours to the historic sites which abound in Western Galilee.

And after a day of sightseeing you'll love the beach — or the sweet water swimming pool — among the most pleasant in the country.

A variety of entertainment: theatre, concerts, cinemas, dancing, night clubs.

You can even choose your transport: railway, taxi, bus, or cab.

THE HOTEL UNION — Tel. 920021

will be pleased to give you further information and assist you in finding the accommodation you will enjoy most.



Happy holiday-makers splash freely and safely in Nahariya's modern pool

Nahariya Ideal Holiday Resort

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Ties With Burma

Five years ago, in May 1944, Burma's Prime Minister U Nu was the first Premier to visit Israel on an official State visit. This week, his successor, General Ne Win, became the second Prime Minister to do so.

The meeting coincided with an expression of the unusually friendly ties that have developed between the two countries in less than seven years. Burma's Ambassador in Washington notified the Israel Ambassador to demand full diplomatic recognition to Israel in December 1949, but for almost three years there was little diplomatic or any other contact.

This period might be described as phase one in a somewhat arbitrary division of Israel's relations with four phases. The second began with the visit, in October 1952, of a Burmese delegation led by U Kyaw Nyein, leader of the Burmese Socialist Party, the most important party in the democratic Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League. Three months later the then Foreign Minister, Mr. Moshe Sharett, led an Israeli delegation to the Asian Socialist Conference at Burma's capital, Rangoon.

Shortly afterward Israel appointed its first envoy to Burma: Dr. David Hirsch, whose name soon became a household word in both Burmese government and diplomatic circles. Scores of Burmese experts and delegations began arriving here to see if methods successful here could be applied to the dissimilar problems facing Burma. The first military mission came in June 1954, following which Israel sold Burma some Spitfire fighter planes. Several Burmese pilots trained with the Israel Air Force, while others

BURMA'S PRIME MINISTER General Ne Win arrived for an eight-day official visit.

DIPLOMATIC ACTIVITY in connection with the Egyptian seizure of Israel cargoes in the Suez Canal was intensified.

THE ZIONIST GENERAL COUNCIL concluded its sessions in Jerusalem.

TOTAL IMMIGRATION NEWS BAN was imposed under the State Secrets Act.

MORE ARRESTS followed the charging of Eliat's Treasurer on charges of embezzlement.

ALUF-MISHNE YAAKOV PERI was appointed Jerusalem Area Commander, replacing Aluf-Mishne Matzah Peled.

KIRYAT GAT SUGAR FACTORY was sold to investors from Mexico.

THE LEBANESE AIR FORCE PLANE forced down on May 27, while photographing Israel territory, was returned to Lebanon.

Learned from Israel instructions in Burma.

The high point of this second phase was the visit of Prime Minister U Nu. When Egypt applied pressure to U Nu not to visit Israel, he decided instead to skip his planned visit to Cairo. He received a countrywide enthusiastic welcome, and U Nu was particularly impressed by the kibbutz and moshav movements and began to look for a way to apply this experiment in cooperative farming in Burma.

In March 1956, agreement was reached on one of the biggest experiments in international agricultural cooperation: a joint Burmese-Israel venture to study the possibility of turning 400,000 dunams of uncultivated land into cooperative villages, particularly in border areas.

During the past five years, since the visit of Burmese ex-servicemen to Israel, and more than 100 Israel doctors, engineers, agricultural instructors, transport advisers, nurses, administrative consultants and other experts went to Burma.

The benefits of these close ties are mutual. In the field of trade, Israel produces industrial commodities which can be used while various agricultural products, primarily rice, are welcome on the Israeli market. Burma can profit by Israeli experience and advice of Israeli experts broadening their own knowledge when applying that experience to different and challenging conditions. Israel's ties with Burma are also of immense political importance: the presence in Asia of one of her staunchest friends, whose direct efforts can counter hostile Arab propaganda.

They also serve as a proof of Israel's willingness to cooperate for the benefit of newly independent nations.

Press Ban

THE Government, by extending the State Secrets Amendment to the Penal Code to cover *aliya*, imposed an unprecedentedly tight ban on the publication of any news concerning immigration to Israel. Under it both a newspaper and censor could be held responsible for any mistake in passing "classified" information. Many papers came out editorially against the ban (including "Lameretav," although Ahud Ha'avoda Ministers had approved the decision), pointing out that the press had always cooperated on this issue in the past and that this gauntlet was unprecedented.

Editors were invited to a meeting with the Prime Minister next Sunday, when the Government's stand and procedures were expected to be clarified.

Suez Mores

FOR the third consecutive week, the Cabinet discussed the seizure of Israeli cargoes by the Egyptians in the Suez Canal. Continued diplomatic activity was of the day.

When reports of the United Nations Secretary-General's Thursday press conference reached Israel, there was consternation in official circles.

Mr. Hammarskjold expressed the view that certain aspects of the Suez issue should be clarified before the International Court at the Hague. This was interpreted as an attempt to avoid the necessity of taking a firm stand in face of Cairo's intransigence and Israel instructed its U.N. delegation to seek immediate clarification at the U.N. Secretariat. Next day, Israel officials told the press that the United States, New York, had asserted that Mr. Hammarskjold's words should not be construed as a recommendation that the matters should be taken to the International Court. The Secretariat reportedly asserted that the entire statement indicated two things: first, that Mr. Hammarskjold was very actively engaged in the

General Ne Win gets a warm greeting from Jerusalem children. Photo by Schlesinger

matter and secondly, that he has every intention of following it through in the future.

These official explanations coupled with Mr. Ben-Gurion's mild tone in the Knesset (although he did state in a news agency interview that Egypt's actions could not be long) remain one-sided. Actions could be taken as an indication that the Prime Minister preferred to create an atmosphere of quiet in the hope that reason and justice would prevail.

experts and students continued on a considerable scale.

The fourth phase began after the visit of Prime Minister U Nu to Israel in June 1956. Israel's Chief of Staff, Rav-Air Major Dayan, who led Israel's delegation to Burma's tenth Independence Day celebrations. Shortly afterwards a \$30m. general economic cooperation agreement and a military supply agreement were signed and the exchange of experts intensified. One of the largest projects now under way is the training of scores of Burmese officers and ex-servicemen at four Israel's agricultural settlements. After a year they will go home to become the backbone of a scheme to settle thousands of thousands of Burmese ex-servicemen in new cooperative villages, particularly in border areas.

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They were both excellent teachers. All of the students were devoted to them." Later the sister of the President, then Shulamit Ben-Zvi (later the wife of Professor Yitzhak Kaluf) joined the staff.

Mrs. Waltz-Cohen never finished the Jerusalem Gymnasium. She was the most advanced student and a special curriculum had to be provided for her. After some years, her parents, both doctors — her mother was the first Jewish woman doctor in Palestine — decided that they could no longer bear the entire expense of a class. They sent her to the Herald Gymnasium in Tel Aviv.

The Hebrew Gymnasium had solved the teacher problem. It is swamped with applications for admission. Of the 200 students who applied last term for admission to the first grade of the Gymnasium only 67 per cent could be admitted for lack of room. As some of those who wanted to transfer to the upper grades of the elementary school, only 10 per cent could be admitted.

Of the other two students who began school with Mrs. Waltz-Cohen, one was a girl, Leah, who died in 1948 and has not been heard of since; the other now lives in the U.S. but still maintains close ties with Israel. With Dr. Stoyanovsky, he was a member of the first graduating class.

The Hebrew Gymnasium was founded by the Hebrew-speaking pioneers of the Zionist Movement, Jerusalem 50 years ago had some modern schools. But they were of a different type, using French, German or English as the medium of instruction.

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Students of the Hebrew Gymnasium on a school trip in 1911. Leah Waltz-Cohen is on the donkey. The picture was taken for the Jewish National Fund on the occasion of Lag B'Omer.

THE JERUSALEM POST

Changing Zionism

A CALL to all peace-loving nations to ensure freedom of navigation through the Suez Canal was also the subject of one of the 90 resolutions adopted by the various committees of the Zionist General Council, which concluded its ten-day session in Jerusalem.

Among several resolutions on *aliya* there was a call for plans for immigration from Western and Asian countries, particularly in countries where there is only a small Jewish community. The resolution, introduced by the one from Syria and another appealing to public opinion to counter Arab economic warfare. Another resolution accused the Soviet Union of denying its Jewish elementary rights of Jewish self-expression and called world attention to this situation.

In the economic field resolutions included a call for legislation that would grant middle-class immigrants in the vesting capital the same benefits enjoyed by foreign investors. Others urged the speedy liquidation of war bonds and the continuation of efforts to direct as many immigrants as possible to agricultural settlements. Following the outbreak of war in Amman, on the other hand, has contented itself with denying the charge, but has been inclined to see in the Syrian move an intimation of worse things to come.

Across the southern border of the other U.A.R. Egypt, other neighbours were having similar misgivings. After months of transiency, Khartoum experienced another shake-up when two army platoons, belonging to the Northern and Eastern Commands, were ordered to cross the desert to the capital on the authority of what transpired to be false telegrams.

Left to the last day was the vote on resolutions that change the structure of the World Zionist Organization, and which facilitate the affiliation of various "non-Zionist" Jewish organizations. Among the issues the outright alienation of these organizations of fixed numbers of seats at the Zionist Congress, freeing them from the necessity of holding political elections.

The Middle East Scene

WEEK-END EDITION

Thursday
June 11, 1958

By Amnon Barzur

Khartoum Realities, Amman Dreams



General Abdou on his knees—at prayer.

THE relative lull in inter-Arab relations, which other Arabs enjoyed while Cairo and Baghdad were busy calling each other names, has come to an abrupt end.

On Saturday, the atmosphere became taut on the Jordan-Syrian border when the U.A.R. authorities ordered the closure of the frontier and turned back Jordan trucks and trains trying to cross to Syria on their way to Lebanon. According to an official statement issued in Cairo the following day, the move was made in reply to "intolerable acts of provocation" said to have been perpetrated by the Jordanian authorities and most of the Arab Army in border areas. Amman, on the other hand, has contented itself with denying the charge, but has been inclined to see in the Syrian move an intimation of worse things to come.

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Among the issues the outright alienation of these organizations of fixed numbers of seats at the Zionist Congress, freeing them from the necessity of holding political elections.

There is a tendency to regard the whole affair as based on personal grudges having to do with who ended up in the Government last November and who was left out. There is also the thought that this is a family background to the troubles as two of Shenan's brothers, son and son-in-law are among those detained.

But even if this is not a pure coincidence, there is no doubt that behind all this restlessness there is something more substantial. It was known, for instance, that the March coup was forced upon General Abdou out of a desire for a more "active," more popular rule — a desire which produced "purge committee" which has since shown no signs of life.

It is also known that General Abdou and his circle are very conservative minded and have no desire to make drastic and far-reaching changes, while a section of the army, inspired and led by the deposed Ministers and officers, wants to make a clean sweep.

There is some sensitivity about this point in the Sudanese capital, and both the Prime Minister and Minister of Information have denied it. "I am not interfering," said Abdou, "I am not a 'leftist' like Al-Akbar."

Dr. Moshe Calvani, the noted educator, served as headmaster for a year, and then in 1922, Dr. Yosef Molhilev, grandson and pupil of the famed Rabbi Shmuel Salant, was appointed. He served for 20 years and his view that the school should cater to the "high average" student, and prepare him both for a profession and for life, is still the guiding principle of the school.

Teachers during the 1911/12 school term. At left, standing next to the school then located on the site of the present Keren Ha-Yesod, is Mrs. Yehuda Helbets wearing a tashlich. Next comes the late Mr. Shlomo Schiller, headmaster, and his sister, Miss Shulamit Ben-Zvi (the Professor Kaluf); Mr. Nahum Yerushalmi; and standing behind him, the late Mr. Israel Yitzhak; and Mr. Naftali Tur-Sinai.

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The founders were the President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi; Dr. Naftali and Mrs. Naftali; Mr. Yitzhak Levi, Director of the Anglo-Palestine Bank; Mr. Yehuda Barzilai; Mr. Avraham Solomyak of the Biliu; Mr. Eliezer Ben-Yehuda, reviver of modern Hebrew; Mr. Yehuda Molhilev; Mr. Naftali Tur-Sinai, who taught drawing.

The new school was co-educational. This was a revolutionary move. As for textbooks, the teachers had to make them as they were along and labored six and seven hours every day to keep one lesson ahead of their classes.

In 1910, two men joined the teaching staff. Both were to leave their impact on the school and help materially in

shaping its destiny. The first was Mr. Shlomo Schiller, a Zionist leader and thinker from Galicia. He became interested in the school. The second was Professor Naftali Tur-Sinai, now President of the Hebrew Language Academy.

Dr. Y.L. Matmon-Cohen, founder of the Hebrew Gymnasium, was invited to help the school on a firm basis.

Since he had to divide his time between the two schools, he would take the evening train to Jerusalem to assemble the teaching staff and begin teaching the next morning. The student body rose to 52. But Dr. Matmon-Cohen remained for only six months as the frequent trips proved too much for him.

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Poll Reveals Who Reads 'The Post'

Readers' Letters, Keeping Posted and Kishon are Firm Favourites

IMAGINE an Israeli in his forties who is from Western Europe and has both Central European and Anglo-Saxon backgrounds. He has had a higher education and is a professional or a senior Government or business administrator. He is cultivated, well informed, likes music, owns or intends to acquire a car. He has travelled, is the head of a family that knows the meaning of leisure and spending. He takes holidays and buys appliances.

This is the composite picture of the reader of *The Jerusalem Post* that emerges from a Reader Survey Poll conducted last October. The "average reader's" favourites: the Letters column and Keeping Posted, with editorials and columnists and Ephraim Kishon following closely behind.

A large percentage of readers responded and returned the questionnaire, over 1,000 out of 3,000 readers in Israel. This 33 per cent plus response

Immigrant

IN this country of immigration, the poll shows that *The Post* is read by immigrants, only 24 per cent of those who replied being native-born. A great many are old-timers, however, and have come here before the establishment of the State. English is not the mother tongue of the overwhelming majority of *Post* readers. Assuming that only persons recorded as coming from the U.S. or from the U.K. and the Commonwealth (187 per cent) spoke English as their mother tongue, all the others (812 per cent) must be assumed to have picked up English as their second or other language. This is borne out by the letters attached to many of the questionnaires. Most of them, while showing a good command of English, nevertheless indicated that English had not been learned in childhood. Some even thanked *The Post* for being instrumental in teaching them English. (See Table I).

The cooperative spirit and passion for orderliness evinced by the immigrants from Germany and other parts of Central Europe, we believe, caused a disappearance of the questionnaires.

High Level of Education

THE next group of answers showed an extraordinarily high level of formal education not only by Israeli standards but also by those of the most advanced Western countries. Close to 57 per cent had at least some University education; only slightly more than 20 per cent have not gone to any secondary school. (Table IV).

This conclusion is also reflected in the occupational breakdown (of which more below) and in reading habits and cultural preferences.

Twenty-nine per cent read

regularly periodicals and news papers, an additional six per cent take an evening (also Hebrew) paper. The percentage which reads Hebrew fluently or fairly well is 48 per cent.

The overall picture of the age group is one of a distribution between the 20's and the over-30's with the major group in the 40's. (See Table III).

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Captains of Industry, Government

NEXT to the figures obtained for the country of birth, the occupational breakdown was the one that gave the most complete available figures for the nation as a whole. The most impressive were those for some of the professions, and for senior Government officials. (See Table V).

In comparing these figures with available statistics on the number of members in the various professions, we find that over 20 per cent of the country's engineers and members of the medical profession read *The Post*.

The corresponding figure for lawyers and judges is somewhat lower (over 17 per cent),

but the senior Government officials (over 14 per cent) in other public institutions linked among the Government grading systems, a high percentage are also Post readers.

According to the Central Bureau of Statistics, there were 500 officials in these grades in Government service on March 31, 1957. Even if we add 20 per cent to the number of the corresponding officials in public institutions (Jewish Agency, Hebrew University, etc.) and for the Post readers in the Post's government service (Post staff), we still find that over 50 per cent of this category read *The Post*.

The apparently low percentage of housewives was due to the inclusion of only

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is reckoned very high for this form of survey, and the answer to this question, which has shown that response is usually between 50 and 55 per cent.

Some 10 per cent added comment not provided for in the questionnaire. Some unashamedly told *The Post* it was perfect, others added a long list of complaints ranging from typographical errors and proofreading slips to pro-Government bias. Many offered sound criticism which, together with the statements of the editors, give the editors a much better picture of how *The Post* is viewed.

Inexplicably, over 20 forms were mailed from abroad.

The postal questionnaire was chosen, despite its obvious drawback of low response, because it reached all readers and not just a small sample (and there were no specific criteria for constructing a representative sample). Secondly, it permitted anonymity and thereby encouraged candour.

Readership

TABLE I
Country of Birth

Israel or Palestine	14 percent
U.S. or Canada	8.5 ..
U.K. or Commonwealth	8.2 ..
South America	5.5 ..
Western Europe	17.5 ..
Germany	3.5 ..
Eastern Europe	11.5 ..
Egypt	1.5 ..
India or East Asia	1.5 ..
Other or no answer	5.5 ..

TABLE II
Length of Time in Israel

Over 10 years	45 per cent
2-10 years	22 ..
Less than 2 years	5 ..
No Answer	3 ..

TABLE III
Age

16-29	5.5 per cent
30-39	24.5 ..
40-49	28.5 ..
50-59	25.5 ..
60-69	11.5 ..
70 and over	5.5 ..
No Answer	5.5 ..

proportionate number of these not only fill in the questionnaire, but actually to send them in. In this way, the statistics may have become weighted unduly in their favour.

The overall picture of the age group is one of a distribution between the 20's and the over-30's with the major group in the 40's. (See Table III).

High Level of Education

TABLE IV
Highest Level Of Education Attained

Elementary School	2.1 percent
Secondary School	27.5 ..
Special or Professional Training	16.3 ..
Some College	21.5 ..
University Graduate	24.5 ..
Post-Graduate Work	10.5 ..
No Answer	3.0 ..

scriptions to the I.P.O.

The extent of interest in various cultural activities is further borne out by the relatively high percentage who regularly read the music and drama periodicals (48 and 49 per cent respectively) and by the 25 per cent who belong to various cultural organizations. There is also a relatively high rate of ownership of musical instruments (pianos — 12 per cent; other musical instruments — 12 per cent) and of record players — 41 per cent; tape recorders (5 per cent). The direction of cultural interest seems to be towards cultural forms which could have been brought from the readers' countries of origin to Israel. This seems to be true in the case of music and of foreign (English) literature.

Interest in English literature is also reflected in the request for more reviews of English books (43 per cent); more coverage of literary periodicals and personalities (39 per cent) and musical serializations and excerpts from important books (32 per cent). The corresponding figure of those requesting more reviews of Hebrew books was 13 per cent.

A whopping 65 per cent said they regularly read foreign periodicals and news papers, while 25 per cent (including professional literature) such periodicals and newspapers as: Time, Reader's Digest, Life, Newsweek, Ladies Home Journal, The Times, The New York Times, The New York Herald Tribune (Paris Ed.) and the Observer.

In the questions on cultural tastes and preferences, 82 per cent who attend the Hebrew theatre, while an even larger number (64 per cent) regularly attend performances of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra. The most impressive figure here is that 50 per cent hold sub-

scriptions to the I.P.O.

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Captains of Industry, Government

TABLE V
Occupations

Free Professions	per cent
Teaching	6.5 ..
Medicine	9.2 ..
Law	1.6 ..
Engineering & Architecture	11.7 ..
Accountants	3.4 ..
Other or no answer	8.1 ..
Government Employees	14.5 ..
Grades 1-12	5.2 ..
6-8	8.3 ..
9-15	1.7 ..
No Answer	1.3 ..
Self Employed	11 ..
Business Employees	10.5 ..
Owner or Manager of firm	2.5 ..
Armed Forces	3 ..
Housewives	3 ..
Students	1.5 ..
No Answer	1 ..

those housewives who filled in the questionnaire on their own. In cases where both wives and husbands filled in the questionnaire only the occupation of the head of the household was recorded.

Another interesting but unexplained phenomenon: The Post is especially popular with officers holding the rank of Major, who comprised over 50 per cent of the servicemen answering. The rank of Seren (Captain) was next in this category, although quite some distance behind.

Agreement with Policies

FIGURES for the other features in this category were:

read regularly
18 per cent

Stamp
Star Gazing
Bridge
Crossword Puzzles
Chess
Belgian Services

The most frequent demands for additional coverage were for the following: Middle East News (47 percent), European News (45 percent), Books (45 percent), General Israel News (45 percent), and humour and satirical features (30 percent).

All the other categories listed in this section showed a relatively high percentage (upper 60's and 70's) of readers who were satisfied with the extent of present coverage, with the remaining being evenly divided between those who wanted more or less of a particular feature or demand.

An overwhelming majority (80 per cent) declined to express any opinion at all on sports coverage, while the other 20 per cent, equally

Below IL300 a month	Income
IL300-IL1000	(13,000 annually)
IL1000-IL750	(13,000-11,000 annually)
Above IL750	(11,000-10,000 annually)
No Answer	(Above IL1000 annually)

11.5 per cent
6.5 ..
23.5 ..
7.5 ..
1.5 ..

High Income Groups

A PLEASANT surprise was that that was only a relatively low percentage (7.5 per cent) did not fill in the question on income, worded to ask for the gross annual income from all sources of all members of the household. The median income was about IL430 per family per annum.

Below IL300, while another 10 per cent added that they hoped to get and this year

The generally urban character of the readership is best seen from the 60 per cent who live in apartment flats while only 29 per cent were recorded as living in one- or two-family houses.

The other 11 per cent were either "in kibbutz" or living in kibbutzim, temporary housing for immigrants etc.

Over 64 per cent had stayed in hotels and the same number at pensions, with 54 per cent in both categories having had a vacation at a hotel or pension more than

once — 53 per cent; Disagree — 25 per cent.

As for style, an overwhelming 75 per cent came out in favour of British usage, while only 12 per cent opted for American usage. Some 2 per cent did not care as long as it was correct usage.

Finally, an apology to the many readers who complained that we did not include clauses on "Ferdinand," "Dosh" and "Eli." The reason for this glaring omission was the difficulty of phrasing a question on the knowledge of a visual feature in a way that would provide meaningful answers.

TABLE VI

Income	Age
(13,000 annually)	Agree — 53 per cent; Disagree — 25 per cent.
IL300-IL1000	As for style, an overwhelming 75 per cent came out in favour of British usage, while only 12 per cent opted for American usage. Some 2 per cent did not care as long as it was correct usage.
IL1000-IL750	Finally, an apology to the many readers who complained that we did not include clauses on "Ferdinand," "Dosh" and "Eli." The reason for this glaring omission was the difficulty of phrasing a question on the knowledge of a visual feature in a way that would provide meaningful answers.
Above IL750	As for style, an overwhelming 75 per cent came out in favour of British usage, while only 12 per cent opted for American usage. Some 2 per cent did not care as long as it was correct usage.
No Answer	As for style, an overwhelming 75 per cent came out in favour of British usage, while only 12 per cent opted for American usage. Some 2 per cent did not care as long as it was correct usage.

TABLE VII

Ownership of Household Appliances	Age</th
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WISDOM OF OUR FATHERS

By Abraham Goldberg

THE LIVING TALMUD. The Wisdom of the Fathers and His classical commentators, selected and translated with an essay by Judah Goldin. Annotator: Reuben Rubin. The New American Library. New York. 1957. 247 pp.

In this age of pocket books, I almost everything of classic importance is being made available to the general public at hardly more than magazine price. It is especially gratifying to make note of this new translation of *Abot* by Judah Goldin, professor of Jewish Studies at Yale University, and his gifted selection and translation from the classical commentators to this best known treatise of the Mishnah. These are preceded by an essay "On the Talmud" which strives as well to be a classic exposition.

If the non-Jewish world is not fully aware of the greatness of post-Biblical Jewish literature, this has not been entirely its own fault. For Hebrew, especially the post-Biblical idiom, in comparison with Latin or Greek for example, was known only by the very, very learned few. Nor were translations in the Western vernacular available to any appreciable extent before our own time. One of the important contributions of Jewish scholars of our age has been the provision of classic post-Biblical Jewish works to the general public in the vernacular. A well-known example of these are the Soncino translations of the Midrash and Talmud. Although these were meant primarily to reach the Jewish English-speaking public, for most of whom Hebrew has become a foreign language, they also became available to the general non-Jewish world at the same time.

Successful Exposition

In many cases the popular exposition of classic Jewish ideas has had phenomenal success. Breaking high is the work under review. Not only has it sold in the tens of thousands, but I have learned on very good authority that the sale has been especially heavy in the Catholic districts of New York. This tells us much, perhaps, in what ways we can best hope for better Jewish understanding among Gentiles. It would not be surprising to learn that a little book like this can do more to eliminate latent anti-Semitism and misunderstanding than a host of anti-defamation campaigns. Let the classic Jewish ideas speak for themselves, and the cause might perhaps be best used in promoting Jewish scholarship of this type.

It would be unfair to Prof. Goldin not to point out that a good part of the success of this book is due to his own literary gifts. He is an excellent stylist and has a most sensitive ear for literary values. These, combined with his training in the field ofrabbinic literature, have helped him make a truly wonderful selection of commentary to the *Pirké Abot* which makes most gratifying reading in his translation.

The great fascination of Jewish literature is that it is like one long chain, almost every succeeding link taking one back to the original link. It begins with the Bible, and the Mishnah is a commentary to the Bible, the Talmud a commentary to the Mishnah, and almost all our medieval writings a commentary to the Talmud. It is not for nothing, therefore, that one who sees deeply finds the vitality and relevance in Talmudic and medieval Jewish writing that is fully apparent in the Bible. This is especially true of the writings of the great Jewish commentators, particularly the *rishonim*, the earliest of the Talmudic commentators. It is from their writings that Professor Goldin has taken his selections for *Pirké Abot*, for he finds that what they have to say, whether it be in giving the plain meaning (*pshat*) or hermeneutical interpretation (*d'rash*), is closest to the full meaning of the text. He is not, as the author says, but a sampling of the real riches in these works. Professor Goldin has limited himself, therefore, for the most part to the *Abot de Rabbi Natan* (which may be considered a commentary to *Abot* stemming from the Talmudic period) plus the *midrashim* of *Maasorot*, *Vitri*, *Maimonides*, *Juda ben Akiva*, *Rabenu Jona ben Abraham Gerondi*, *Menahem Ha-Meiri*, *Joseph Nahmias*, *Simón Duran* and *David Ha-Nagid*.

Professor Goldin has quoted most copiously from the *Abot de Rabbi Natan*. This to my mind is rightly so, not only because Professor Goldin has devoted a good part of his lifetime to research in this work. It is this work which is closest in time and form to the *Pirké Abot*. True, the medieval commentators have distinctive insights of their own, but what seems to be the really basic interpretation is that of *Abot de Rabbi Natan*. Take, for example, the rather perplexing statement for the modern of Prof. Goldin: "In the first chapter of *Abot*, 'And talk not much with women— even with one's own wife.' The medievals struggle with their interpretation. Vitri says: 'This refers to idle chatter.' So does he effect.

Penetration

He is, however, a very difficult writer. So it is best not to start with the title poem, those at the very beginning, but with the earlier poems in the middle work: "The Ball Poem," for example. The poet has been watching a child whose ball has bounced out into the river: —

And gradually light returns

To the street,

A whistle blows the ball is out of sight,

The deep and dark floor of the harbour. I am everywhere,

I suffer and move, my mind

With all that move, me, under the water

On whistling, I am not a little boy.

He takes a perfectly trivial scene and sets it in an intense, penetrating light like some curious X-ray, so that the whole of his emotional life is revealed behind it. It is typical of all Mr. Berryman's poems in the way it moves continually inward toward some kind of moral definition. He is one of those poets who get a great deal said in a very short space.

Mr. Berryman's later work differs in pressure and style but not essentially, in the

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way he has drawn upon the writings of all the commentators, or even more than a very small part of what could have been selected from the commentaries included and the rest, indeed, as the author says, but a sampling of the real riches in these works. Professor Goldin has limited himself, therefore, for the most part to the *Abot de Rabbi Natan* (which may be considered a commentary to *Abot* stemming from the Talmudic period) plus the *midrashim* of *Maasorot*, *Vitri*, *Maimonides*, *Juda ben Akiva*, *Rabenu Jona ben Abraham Gerondi*, *Menahem Ha-Meiri*, *Joseph Nahmias*, *Simón Duran* and *David Ha-Nagid*.

Professor Goldin has quoted most copiously from the *Abot de Rabbi Natan*. This to my mind is rightly so, not only because Professor Goldin has devoted a good part of his lifetime to research in this work. It is this work which is closest in time and form to the *Pirké Abot*.

True, the medieval commentators have distinctive insights of their own, but what seems to be the really basic interpretation is that of *Abot de Rabbi Natan*. Take, for example, the rather perplexing statement for the modern of Prof. Goldin: "In the first chapter of *Abot*, 'And talk not much with women— even with one's own wife.'

The medievals struggle with their interpretation. Vitri says: "This refers to idle chatter."

So does he effect.

He is, however, a very difficult writer. So it is best not to start with the title poem, those at the very beginning, but with the earlier poems in the middle work: "The Ball Poem," for example. The poet has been watching a child whose ball has bounced out into the river: —

And gradually light returns

To the street,

A whistle blows the ball is out of sight,

The deep and dark floor of the harbour. I am everywhere,

I suffer and move, my mind

With all that move, me, under the water

On whistling, I am not a little boy.

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Stern Cites Need To Raise Standards

ISAAC Stern does not talk about himself and his success. He launches immediately into lively arguments about how to improve Israel's musical life and standards, which seem to be of great concern to him.

The violinist is very happy that the visit of the Budapest String Quartet is such a rousing success. Their tour was like a "miracle" and the money found for the trip. He had a special word of praise for Kalmán Ginzburg, who arranged the tour in a manner beyond the customary arrangement of impresarios.

Stern hopes that this tour will break the ground for future visits by the Quartet and other chamber music ensembles, so that this field will get the same uplift that other fields have benefited from through visits of soloists, conductors and various groups of artists. The Budapesters have surely made a tremendous impression on our young musicians and ensembles, which will no doubt show in their future work.

Stern takes care to point out that talents can only be properly developed if, in the course of studies, our young musicians are brought into personal contact with really fine standards. That is what maintains the widest artistic horizon. He quipped that my not only means *mezzoforte* but also *mezzo-forte*.

Shevelov's Experience

As a case in point, Stern cites the case of violinist Ramon Shevelov, who will return to Israel at the end of this month after having studied in the U.S. for a number of years with the eminent Ivan Galamian. He thinks Shevelov a good violinist and a serious musician who has appeared in many concerts lately and



ISAAC STERN

with Casals at the Puerto Rico Festival. Shevelov will join the staff of the Tel Aviv Academy of Music.

Shevelov also arranges bringing here outstanding teachers, for at least six months, to enable a maximum number of students to benefit from their teaching — the Zichron Yaakov Summer Seminar being a good beginning in this direction.

Likke Ein Gov

Feeling very much at home in Israel, Stern has a special liking for Ein Gov, and the joint concert was with the Quartet. The Quartet was, of course, his idea, giving him as much pleasure as he gave the thousands at the concert. He noted with pleasure that the members of the Quartet feel this recital to be one of their great occasions.

Stern hopes that there will be more official recognition of the paramount importance of our musical education. He thinks that in terms of international goodwill and cultural relations we have a great field before us which is still waiting to be properly developed.

Y. BOEHM

Holzmann Shows Watercolours in Capital

SHIMSHON Holzmann is exhibiting watercolours at the Jerusalem Artists House. They clearly fall into three distinct groups: figures, architectural notes on Safad and Tiberias, and views of the Sea of Galilee.

The figures, if wholly-illustrative, are extremely well drawn in form and movement. They form a pleasant record of folklore.

The architectural notes sometimes reminiscent of Gutmann, successfully present quaint and picturesque forms, often to perfection. Technically, they are coloured drawings rather than true watercolours.

One would have liked to see some of Holzmann's oils.

Yehoshua Dror

ALMOST four years ago a Yehoshua Dror, who is exhibiting oils, watercolours and gouaches at Chagall House, first appeared as a painter-artist in watercolours after the style of "Emek Jezreel" of the present show. Blank spaces ("The White House") expressed light and although interiors are the exception, the method is forcibly employed in "The Model."

Dror has now taken a formalistic turn. A bright Fauvism is compounded with a touch of Cubism. His subjects are arranged in small areas, a process which finds its culmination point in the oils (in its most successful formalization in "Trees and Houses"), although in a somewhat different manner.

These areas may produce results in "Safad" (oil), or verge on the abstract — "Houses on a Hill" (gouache).

To my mind, however, Dror remains essentially a painter more visual than intellectual. You have only to look at "Acre" (27) "Mea Shearim" or "Tiberias, Late Afternoon" where the atmosphere permeates the grey of the mountains repeated in the house and on the ground. He may become more decorative and stylized, but here he must be careful, for he depends on the naturalistic qualities of the painter's palette.

The forms, produced by colour contrast, seem automatic but are actually carefully thought out in their composition. Colour, which provides its own light (No. 19) ranges wide. No. 20 has



Y. DROR: "Landscape" (watercolour)

From the artist's current exhibition at Chagall House, Haifa

broad or long. Of the realist the not unexpected palette of red and white on black. Impressionistic "Flowers," but a good deal of originality in the choice of green No. 21 and the more muted black and grey No. 26.

Series of Abstracts

The abstracts, all entitled "Compositions," fall into an entirely different class. Here his manipulation of paint stands him in good stead by supplying a decorative basis. The forms, produced by colour contrast, seem automatic but are actually carefully thought out in their composition. Colour, which provides its own light (No. 19) ranges wide. No. 20 has

Despite the high polish of these abstracts, several questions arise. How far can Amir develop this style without falling into a groove? If the style is not absolute in itself, can it be brought into play for the improvement of his realist pictures? Since these abstract studies are as organic as "Flowers" herein may lie the direction of Amir's further progress.

In addition to oils and gouaches Milstein shows a couple of dozen pen-and-ink drawings, notes on the Parisian scene. Reminiscent of George Grosz in his bitter, satirical spirit, these sketches, though little larger than a postage stamp, are notable for their sureness of execution and their lively, darting line.

Zvi Milstein

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Abraham Binder

A BRAHAM Binder, who is now holding his first one-man show at the Chemerinsky Gallery, is not regarded as a painter, but he is as technically proficient as a great many professionals. Maybe the amateur makes himself felt in the fact that although he has been painting for many years, he has not evolved a personal style. These paintings might be from three to four different hands, so different are they in approach and rendering, although each style seems to have validity.

Particularly successful are "Corner in a Harbour," "Beneath the Bridges," and "Electric Polka," which are painted in a broad manner, with a clear statement of the scene, but he the semi-abstract city views in which the buildings make themselves felt through a grid of strong lines also achieve something. There is a small view of Cyprus with the accent on the decorative elements which is likewise successful and the abstract

one stiff and too obviously determined to be offend.

Yehuda Guy was the easiest of the three. Haggai Pinski was too abrupt a moderator.

Lebanese Lone Ranger

AN AMATEUR who picks up TV from Europe can now find sources nearer home. The "Times" reports that test transmissions have begun in Lebanon with Robin Hood and the Sheriff of Nottingham. The station has been established by a Lebanese private enterprise and Anglo-French technical assistance. At present the transmissions are in English and French but local talent is being trained to work in Arabic. The radius covered is fifty miles. There is hope that transmissions will be picked up in Cyprus as well.

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING

Sholem Alchmen (Tomorrow at 11.30 a.m.) "Mozart's Requiem" K. 626 (Sun. at 8; second broadcast, 8.30 a.m. Monday). "Who knows?" by Nathan Shachan (Mon. at 8.30).

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